

§ 1650.204

debt is not past due or legally enforceable by—

(i) Sending a written request for a review of the evidence to the address provided in the notification;

(ii) Stating in the request for review the amount disputed and the reasons why the debtor believes that the debt is not past-due or is not legally enforceable; or

(iii) Including in the request for review any documents that the debtor wishes to be considered to stating that the additional information will be submitted within the remainder of the 60-day period.

§ 1650.204 Reasonable attempt to notify.

In order to constitute a reasonable attempt to notify the debtor, EEOC must have used a mailing address for the debtor obtained from the IRS pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 6103(m)(2) within a period of 1 year preceding the attempt to notify the debtor, unless EEOC receives clear and concise notification from the debtor that notices from the agency are to be sent to an address different from the address obtained from IRS. Clear and concise notification means that the debtor has provided the agency with written notification, including the debtor's name and identifying number (as defined in 26 CFR 301.6109-1), the debtor's new address, and the debtor's intent to have the agency notices sent to the new address.

§ 1650.205 Consideration of evidence submitted as a result of notification of intent.

(a) *Consideration of evidence.* If, as a result of the notification of intent, EEOC receives notice that the debtor will submit additional evidence or receives additional evidence from the debtor within the prescribed time period, any referral to the IRS will be stayed until EEOC—

(1) Considers the evidence presented by the debtor;

(2) Determines whether or not all or a portion of the debt is still past-due and legally enforceable; and

(3) Notifies the debtor of its determination.

Failure to submit the evidence within 60 days from the date of notification

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will result in an automatic referral of the debt to IRS without further action by EEOC.

(b) *Notification to the debtor.* Following its review of the evidence, EEOC will issue a written decision notifying the debtor whether EEOC has sustained, amended, or canceled its determination that the debt is past-due and legally enforceable. The notice will advise the debtor of any further action to be taken and explain the supporting rationale for the decision.

(1) EEOC will notify the debtor of its intent to refer the debt to the IRS for offset against the debtor's Federal income tax refund if it sustains its decision that the debt is past-due and legally enforceable. EEOC will also notify the debtor whether the amount of the debt remains the same or is modified.

(2) EEOC will not refer the debt to the IRS for offset against the debtor's Federal income tax refund if it reverses its decision that the debt is past-due and legally enforceable.

§ 1650.206 Notification to Internal Revenue Service.

(a) Except as noted in paragraph (b) of this section, after EEOC's initial notification and referral of a debt to IRS for offset against a debtor's Federal income tax refund, EEOC will promptly notify IRS of any changes in the notification, if EEOC—

(1) Determines that an error has been made with respect to the information contained in the notification;

(2) Receives a payment or credits a payment to the account of the debtor named in the notification that reduces the amount of the debt referred to IRS for offset;

(3) Receives notification that the individual owing the debt has filed for bankruptcy under title 11 of the United States Code or has been adjudicated bankrupt and the debt has been discharged;

(4) Receives notification that an offset was made at a time when the automatic stay provisions of 11 U.S.C. 362 were in effect; or

(5) Refunds all or part of the offset amount to the debtor.

(b) EEOC shall not request the IRS to increase the amount of a debt owed by